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ACC NR: AP6012482

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1182/1187-
63
64
B

AUTHOR: Gifeysman, Sh. N.

ORG: Kishinev State University (Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Ionization energy of shallow traps in ionic crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 1182-1187

TOPIC TAGS: ionic crystal, ionization, impurity center, crystal lattice defect, phonon interaction, color center, polaron

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the author (with Yu. Ye. Perlin, ZhETF v. 49, 1237, 1965), dealing with the ionization energy of impurity centers in ionic crystals. Unlike the earlier study, which was devoted to the case of a strong coupling between the localized electron and the lattice defect, the present study deals with weak coupling, and with arbitrary electro-phonon coupling. The calculation is based on the theory of shallow traps such as F centers, developed by Yu. Ye. Perlin, the author, and others (FTT v. 7, 1467, 1965; Uch. zap. Kishinevsk. gos. univ. v. 80, 3, 1965). The ionization energy is found to be equal to the Coulomb term of the polaron with effective mass corrected with allowance for the deformation of the polaron state by the field of the defects. The results are compared with the limiting case

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of strong coupling with defects, such as crystals of the type $A^{III}B^V$ and $A^{II}B^{VI}$. The ground-state energies obtained in the two limiting cases of strong and weak coupling of the localized electron with the lattice defect turn out to be quite close to each other. The only difference between the two couplings is that the external values lie in different regions. Comparison with experimental data by others shows good agreement for some crystals. The author thanks Yu. Ye. Perlin for continuous interest in the work and valuable remarks. Orig. art. has: 32 formulas and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Sep65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 007

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2/2 *lo*

000009

(A, N)

AUTHOR: Perlin, Yu. Ye.; Gifeyaman, Sh. N.
ORG: Kishinev State University (Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3324/3334

TITLE: Diamagnetism of bound polarons

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3324-3334

TOPIC TAGS: polaron, diamagnetism, impurity center, ionic crystal, electron spin, magnetic susceptibility, ionization

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (FTT v. 7, 1467, 1965 and elsewhere) dealing with hydrogenlike local centers in ionic crystals. The present article extends the earlier results to include the case of a weak homogeneous external magnetic field and the case of a bound polaron. Inasmuch as the Lagrangian formalism of quantum mechanics has been developed only for systems having a classical Lagrangian, the present investigation is limited to diamagnetic effects of the localized electron which are not coupled to the spin. The partition function of an impurity semiconductor in a magnetic field is represented in the form of a Feynman functional integral over the trajectories of the localized electron. In the zeroth approximation, the system is described by a trial Lagrangian in which the Coulomb terms are imitated by elastic interactions. The dependence of the trial-Lagrangian parameters on the magnetic field is disregarded. In the first approximation in the difference between the true and trial action the authors calculate the free-energy correction which is

Card 1/2

GIGA, V., general-mayor; YURCHENKO, Ya., dotsent; KULIKOV, I., kand.-
pedagogicheskikh nauk

"Pedagogy; essays on the theory and practice of academic instruction
and training of Soviet soldiers" by A.G.Bazanov. Reviewed by
V.Giga, IA.Yurchenko, I.Kulikov. Voen. vest. 41 no.2:120-123
F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Russia--Army--Education, Nonmilitary) (Bazanov, A.G.)

GIGA, V., general-mayor; KALININ, V., podpolkovnik

Search for new methodological forms. Voen. vest. 42 no.8:77-79
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Military education)

S/137/60/000/012/003/041
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 12, p. 77,
28600

AUTHORS: Ponomarev, V.D., Giganov, O.P.

TITLE: Separation of Tantalum and Niobium by Liquid Extraction

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR Ser. metallurgii, obogashcheniya i ogneporov, 1959,
No. 1 (4), pp. 3 - 15 (Kaz. summary)

TEXT: Laboratory investigations were made on extraction of Ta and Nb from a mineral acid mixture by tributylphosphate. It was established that Nb is more completely extracted into the organic phase at a concentration of HF 4 - 6 n. and H_2SO_4 6 - 10 n. in the initial solution. At a Nb_2O_5 content in the initial solution as high as 30 - 35 g/l its extraction into the organic phase is 98%. Separation of Ta and Nb, if they are jointly present in the solution, can be performed by two ways: 1) in the absence of H_2SO_4 in the solution containing HF 0.5 - 2 n., mainly Ta is transferred into the organic phase, whereas Nb re-

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S/137/60/000/012/003/041
A006/A001

Separation of Tantalum and Niobium by Liquid Extraction

mains in the aqueous phase; 2) from the initial solution containing 6 n. HF and 8 n. H_2SO_4 , Ta and Nb are jointly transferred into the organic phase, and Nb is then selectively washed out of the organic phase with 0.5 n. HF or pure water.

G.S.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/001/003/043
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1961, No. 1, p. 17,
1G158

AUTHORS: Giganov, G.P., Ponomarev, V.D., Khan, O.A.

TITLE: On the Composition of Niobium and Tantalum Complexes Extracted
With 3-Butylphosphate

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR Ser. metallurgii, obogashcheniya i ogneporov, 1960,
No. 3 (6), pp. 73 - 78 (Kaz. summary)

TEXT: The authors describe a graphical method of determining the composition of Ta and Nb complexes extracted from a mixture of H_2SO_4 and HF acids with the aid of tributylphosphate. An investigation of the distribution coefficient of each of the metals and acids depending on the amount of tributylphosphate in the organic phase (kerosene) has shown that the acids are extracted in the form of complexes: H_2SO_4 . tributylphosphate and HF . tributylphosphate. Ta apparently forms a dissolvate H_2TaF_7 . 2-tributylphosphate, and Nb a complex H_2NbF_7 . tributylphosphate. Highest distribution coefficients are obtained for
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S/137/61/000/001/003/043
A006/A001

On the Composition of Niobium and Tantalum Complexes Extracted With 3-Butylphosphate

Ta in the presence of H_2SO_4 in the initial solution and minimum HF concentration; for Nb in the presence of H_2SO_4 and HF concentration $> 7\%$. At a low HF concentration niobium is present in the solution in the form of a non-extractable complex $H_2NbOF_5 \cdot H_2O$.

M. L.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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S/828/62/000/000/007/017
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Giganov, G.P., Ponomarev, V.D., Khan, O.A.
TITLE: On the conditions for the extraction and separation of
tantalum and niobium and the formation of complexes
SOURCE: Razdeleniye blizkikh po svoystvam redkikh metallov.
Mezhvuz. konfer. po metodam razdel. blizkikh po svoyst.
red. metallov. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 79-97

TEXT: As no previous work on this part of the subject has been
published the authors present results of an investigation on the
formation of complexes with HF, H₂SO₄, Ta and Nb and on the
conditions for extraction of the separate metals. The experiments
are carried out at 20°C in polyethylene vessels and the phase
separation accomplished in a graduated polyethylene funnel. The
duration of mixing is 10 minutes and the time of separation
~ 1 hour. The initial ratio of phases is 1:1. Methods of
analysis are discussed in detail and the influence of various
parameters on the extraction of Ta and Nb are examined.
In particular the dependence of the distribution coefficient K_p
and the specific electrical conductivity of the organic phase on
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S/628/62/000/000/007/017
E039/E420

On the conditions for ...

the concentration of HF, the concentration of the metals in solution and the concentration of tributylphosphate (TBP) is examined. It is determined that in the presence of $3\text{MH}_2\text{SO}_4$ in an aqueous solution of HF the limiting concentration of Nb and/or Ta in undiluted TBP is 1M or 133 g/litre of Nb_2O_5 and 225 g/litre of Ta_2O_5 . Niobium is extracted from HF solution (with or without H_2SO_4) by TBP in the form of $\text{HNBf}_6 \cdot 3\text{TBP}$. From a saturated solution of Nb containing a solid phase Nb is transferred to the ether phase in the form of oxyfluoride complexes $\text{H}_2\text{NbO}_5 \cdot 3\text{TBP}$ and $\text{HNBf}_4 \cdot 3\text{TBP}$. At low concentrations of HF in aqueous solution Ta is extracted as $\text{HTaF}_6 \cdot 3\text{TBP}$ and at high concentrations of Hf and from solutions containing H_2SO_4 the Ta is transferred in the form $\text{H}_2\text{TaF}_7 \cdot 3\text{TBP}$. The optimum conditions for separation of Nb and Ta by extraction with TBP from Hf- H_2SO_4 solutions are studied. If in the initial solution the ratio $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5:\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5 = 2$ or more, the largest separation coefficient is obtained by extraction from a weak acid solution $1\text{M HF} - 0.5\text{MH}_2\text{SO}_4$. When the ratio of $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5:\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5 = 2$ or more in the initial solution, it is necessary to extract from a solution with excess acid by $6\text{M HF} - 3\text{MH}_2\text{SO}_4$. There are 9 figures and 5 tables.

Card 2/2

S/817/62/005/000/007/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Giganov, G. P., Ponomarev, V. D.
TITLE: The extraction of hydrofluoric acid with tributylphosphate (TBP)
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSH. Institut metallurgii i obogashche-
niya. Trudy. v. 5, 1962, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 108 - 114

TEXT: To investigate complex formation in the system HF-TBP the authors studied the extraction of hydrofluoric acid from aqueous solutions with concentrations varying from 1 to 20 mole. After one-hour separation of phases, specific electric resistivity of HF was determined by titration and the distribution coefficient was calculated. The results obtained show that hydrofluoric acid is extracted with TBP in the form of monosolvate of HF-TBP for HF concentrations in aqueous solutions from 4 to 14 mole, and for all the investigated TBP concentrations in the extrahent. The shape of the curves of specific electric conductivity and of the temperature coefficient of electric conductivity indicates the formation of a new complex at 4 mole HF concentration in the equilibrium aqueous

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concentrations. There

S/817/62/005/000/003/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Giganov, G. P., Ponomarev, V. D.
TITLE: Sulfuric acid extraction with tributylphosphate (TBP)
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut metallurgii i obogashche-
niya. Trudy, v. 5, 1962, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 115 - 118

TEXT: The authors studied sulfuric acid extraction in a concentration range of from 1 to 5.5 mole. The concentration of the acid in equilibrium phases was determined by titration with caustic soda from methyl orange. The density of the organic phase was determined pycnometrically, and viscosity was measured with a capillary viscosimeter. The results are given in graphs. To determine the degree of solvation of the sulfuric acid in the organic phase, the experimental data were used to calculate the coefficient of distribution and to plot a graph showing the logarithmic dependence of the distribution coefficient upon equilibrium concentration of TBP. The data obtained lead to the conclusion that at up to 3 mole concentration in the aqueous phase, the sulfuric acid is extracted in the form of complex $H_2SO_4 \cdot TBP \cdot 2H_2O$. From higher-concentrated solu-

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Sulfuric acid extraction with tributylphosphate (TBP)

S/617/62/005/000/008/012

A006/A101

tions the sulfuric acid is transferred to the organic phase in the form of compound $H_2SO_4 \cdot TBP \cdot H_2O$. The formation of a new chemical compound at 3 mole H_2SO_4 concentration in the aqueous phase is indirectly proved by a sharp increase in electric conductivity of the organic phase, a maximum on the curve of the temperature coefficient of electric conductivity and a minimum on the curve of the relative temperature coefficient of viscosity. This is explained by a lesser degree of hydration of the extracted complex and a higher degree of its dissociation. On the basis of the different hydration degree of the sulfuric acid, it can be assumed that the degree of its solvation with tributylphosphate will also be different. To extract a higher-hydrated molecule, two ester molecules are required; in case of lesser hydration one ester molecule is needed. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

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S/817/62/005/000/009/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Giganov, G. P., Ponomarev, V. D.

TITLE: Niobium extraction with tributylphosphate (TBP)

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskey SSR. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya. Trudy. v. 5, 1962, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 119 - 124

TEXT: Graphoanalytical and physico-chemical methods of measuring the electric conductivity of the organic phase were employed to investigate complex formation in systems $\text{HF-Nb}_2\text{O}_5\text{-TBP}$ and $\text{HF-H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-Nb}_2\text{O}_5\text{-TBP}$. The authors studied niobium extraction depending on the concentration of hydrofluoric acid, on the metal concentration in the solution, and on tributylphosphate concentration in the extractant. At relatively low Nb concentrations in the initial solution the composition of the complex to be extracted was determined in three series of experiments using solutions with different concentrations of hydrofluoric and sulfuric acids, and equal Nb content. The experimental investigation yielded the following results. It was established that in the presence of 3 mole sulfuric acid in the aqueous solution, the extremal niobium concentration in undiluted

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Niobium extraction with tributylphosphate (TBP)

S/817/62/005/000/009/012
A006/A101

tributylphosphate is 1 mole/l or 133 g/l Nb_2O_5 . In the absence of sulfuric acid in the aqueous solution, the extremal Nb content in the extractant can only attain 0.74 mole (98 g/l Nb_2O_5). Out of hydrofluoric acid solutions, with and without sulfuric acid, niobium is extracted with tributylphosphate in the form of a trisolvate ($\text{HfO}_2 \cdot 3\text{TBP}$). From niobium-saturated solutions with a solid phase, niobium is transferred to the ester phase in the form of oxifluoride complexes $\text{H}_2\text{NbOF}_5 \cdot 3\text{TBP}$, $\text{Hf}_2\text{NbOF}_4 \cdot 3\text{TBP}$. There are 2 tables and 3 figures.

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S/8:7/62/005/000/010/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Giganov, G. P., Ponomarev, V. D.
TITLE: Tantalum extraction with tributylphosphate (TBP)
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut metallurgii i obogashche-
niya. Trudy. v. 5, 1962, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, .25 - 129

TEXT: To investigate tantalum extraction, the gravimetric method was used for large tantalum amounts and the colorimetric method for smaller quantities. The authors investigated tantalum extraction, depending on the concentration of hydrofluoric acid, the concentration of metal in the solution, and TBP concentration in the extrahent. To determine the composition of solutions with low tantalum concentration, four initial solutions were used whose compositions were in g/l: HF - 4; Ta - 0.113; HF - 4; H₂SO₄ - 3; Ta - 0.244; HF - 12; Ta - 0.2; HF - 16; Ta - 0.2. TBP concentration varied between 3.3 to 0.73 mole/liter. It was found that the limit concentration of tantalum in the tributylphosphate, in the presence of 3 mole/liter sulfuric acid in the initial solution, is 1 mole/liter (225 g/l Ta₂O₅). Without sulfuric acid the limit tan-

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Tantalum extraction with tributylphosphate (TBP)

S/8:7/62/000/000/010/012
A006/A101

talum content in the extrahent is 0.81 mole/liter (1.9 g/l Ta_2O_5). It was established that tantalum was transferred to the organic phase in the form of solvates: $HTaF_6 \cdot 3TBP$ and $H_2TaF_7 \cdot 3TBP$. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

GIGANOV, G.P.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; KHAN, O.A.

Conditions for the extractive separation and composition of tantalum and niobium complex ores. Trudy Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR 14: 39-51 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Tantalum—Metallurgy) (Niobium—Metallurgy)

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Electronic Measurement of Distances. Geodetski list, Zagreb (Federation of Geodetic Engineers and Geometers), p. 520, N. 7, No 11/12, Nov/Dec 1953, p. 3, vol. 8, No 1/4, Ja/Ap 1954.

GIGAS, F.

Measuring distances with an interferometer.

P. 113 (Geodezia es Kartografia. Vol 9, noi 3, 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (FFAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

MIRZASHVILI, V.I.; GIGAUDI, G.N.

Characteristics of the growth of spruce stands in Georgia and their
optimal cutting age. Trudy Inst. lesa AN Gruz. SSR 10:15-29 '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

GIGAURI, G.M.; MIRZASHVILI, V.I.

Characteristics of the growth of pine stands in Georgia and their
optimal cutting age. Trudy Inst. lesa AN Gruz. SSR 10:31-42 '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

MIRZASHVILI, V.I.; GIGAURI, G.N.

Nature of growth of the fir woods of Georgia and the optimal age
for their cutting. Trudy Inst. lesa AN Gruz. SSR 12:3-18 '63.
(MIRA 18:2)

GIGAUDI, G.N.

Nature of growth and the age structure of *Castanea*
sativa Mill.) stands. In: J. Inst. 1984 AN Graz. 1984 12:93-102
163. (1984 12:2)

GIGAL'NI, V.S.; KOBYUTSKAYA, G.D.; OVCHINNIKOV, G.S.; STEPIANOV, Yu.L.;
GEBEL', G.Ya.; NIKOLAYEVA-POMBERG, M.I.

Use of the RO-1 apparatus in the clinic of the Scientific Research
Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery of the Ministry of
Public Health of the R.S.F.S.R. Report No.2. Nov. med. tekhn. no.3:
58-60 1965. (MIRA 19:1)

GIGAURI, V.S.

Histochemical study of liver protein following sensitization. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:74-77 S '61. (MLA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.
(LIVER) (PROTEINS) (ANAPHYLAXIS)

GIGAURI, V.S.

Producing blood serum without hemolysis. Lab. delo 8 no.4:46-47
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

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I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(SERUM) (HEMOLYSIS AND HEMOLYSINS)

GIGAURI, V.S.; YURIN, R.F. (Moskva)

Blood coagulation system and its disorders; a teaching schedule.
Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.4:72-73 J1-Ag '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.- zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki RSFSR prof. S.M. Pavlenko) I Moskovskogo ordena
Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

GIGAUPI, V.S.; LIVSHITS, Ye.V.; TREKOVA, N.A.

Effect of muscle relaxants on the cardiovascular system. Trudy
1-go MMI 33:41-47 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

ABINDE 1, 1974 - 1975, 1976.

ABINDE 1, 1974 - 1975, 1976. The following information was obtained from the files of the Agency and is being furnished to you for your information. The information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

GIGAURI, V.S.

Dynamics of the distribution of radioactive phosphorus P^{32} in
the organism of rats in a state of hypothermia. Trudy 1-go MKI
33:120-123 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

GIGAURI, V.S.; OVCHINNIKOV, G.S.; MURDASOVA, I.V.

Clinical and experimental experience in the use of the RN-59
respiratory apparatus. Trudy 1-go MMI 33:226-231 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

GIGAURI, Y.S.

Protein function of the liver in sensitization. Dokl. Akad. Nauk,
epid. i immun. 42 no.1:27-31 Ja '65. (XII 1965)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskoy institut. I.M. Se-
chenova.

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"The Problem of the Education and A. Education of the People of the
Substance of Younger Americans: Northern, Southern, and Western
Education: Value." Ford Phil Sci, Tbilisi Sci Soc. In A. C. G. G. G. G.
Tbilisi, 1953. (JZBil, No. 1, 54: 54)

See: Dr. 430, 1-10: 55

USSR/ Chemistry - Solid fuels

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 26/29

Authors : Kuznetsov, V. I.; Gerasova, E. P.; Padeycheva, A. G.; Gigel', T. B.; and Chernykh, N. L.

Title : Complex utilization of brown coal in the Ukr. SSR. Part 13, Tars from semicoking of smut coal with the solid heat carrier - semicoke

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/6, 804-809, Dec 1955

Abstract : Tars obtained by semicoking of brown coal with the solid heat-carrier (semicoke) were found to offer a higher yield of benzene and lower yield of paraffin fractions as compared with tar obtained during the semicoking of the very same coal with a gaseous heat carrier. The primary decomposition products during the semicoking of brown coal with a solid heat carrier - semicoke - submit to cracking to a greater extent than during semicoking with a gaseous heat carrier. The increase in fractions in tars of unsaturated compounds was found to be due to cracking. The phenols obtained from such fractions offer a somewhat lower yield of phenol-cresol fractions; and the paraffin yield is much lower. Tables; graph.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Ukr. SSR, Inst. of Heat Power Engineering, Lab. for Chem. Proc.

Submitted : June 17, 1955

GIGIASHVILI, B. F.

4689 Gighashvili, B. F. kak mekhanizirovat' vodosnabzheniye
vzshivotnovodstve. tbitlisi. izd-vo gruz s-kh. in-ta, 1954. 12 s. s ill 20 sm. (upr.
s-kh propagandy m-vasovkhozov gruz. sar) 2,000 ekz bespl.--na obl. avt. ne
ukazany.--na gruz yaz.-154-567511 636,0025/628.18:636

GIGIASHVILI, B. F.

4690 Gigiashvili, B. F. kompleksnaya mekhanizatsiya zhivotnovodcheskikh
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m-va sovkhozov gruz sssr) 2,000 ekz. Bespl-naobl avt ne ukazany

124 57-2-2098 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika 1957 Nr 2 p 89 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gagberiya G. Ya.

TITLE: Investigation of the Dynamics of Air Inclusions in Hydraulic High pressure Structures (Issledovaniye dinamiki vozdukhnykh vklucheniy v napornykh gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniyakh)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences presented to the Azerb. industr. in-t (Azerbaijdzhan Industrial Institute), Tbilisi 1956

ASSOCIATION: Azerb. industr. in-t (Azerbaijdzhan Industrial Institute), Tbilisi

1. Structures--Analysis 2 Air--Properties 3. Dynamics--Theory

Card 1/1

SOV/124-58-1-874

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 117 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gigiberiya, G. Ya.

TITLE: Problems of the Hydraulics of Air Inclusions (Voprosy gidravliki
vozdushnykh vklyucheni)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta energ. AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 10, pp 67-78

ABSTRACT: The author obtains the rate of displacement of an air inclusion in a sloping high-pressure conduit through an application of Hamilton's principle of least action. He treats the drag force of the air inclusion relative to the water flow erroneously as a quantity of motion, whereas that velocity can be obtained simply by equating that drag force to the projection on the axis of the conduit of the lifting force. As a result of this error the author's formula, in its initial form, contains an incorrect numerical coefficient; this, however, does not affect the further reasonings, since this error is automatically corrected during the computation of the parameters of the definitive formulas from the test data. The experimental material relates to pipes 54 and 45 mm in diameter. The lack of rigorousness of the theoretical reasonings (e.g., the determination of the length of an air inclusion by dividing

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Problems of the Hydraulics of Air Inclusions

SOV/124-58-1-874

its volume by its middle section) and the narrowness of the range covered by the test data render the use of the results obtained for other conditions difficult.

Bibliography: 6 references.

N. A. Kartvelishvili

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-4-4100

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 4, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gigiberiya, G. Ya.

TITLE: Water Hammer During the Escape of Air Inclusions From a High-pressure Water Conduit (Gidravlicheskiy udar pri vykhode vozdukhnykh vklyucheniye iz napornogo vodovoda)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta energ. AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 10, pp 195-203

ABSTRACT: On the basis of his previous study (Tr. In-ta energ. AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 10, pp 67-68; RZhMekh, 1958, Nr 1, abstract 874), the author suggests a method for the determination of the law of fluctuation of the discharge of water in a section of a high-pressure main connected to a sufficiently large reservoir during the escape from the conduit of entrained air inclusions. This law is a boundary condition for the calculation of the water hammer which may be obtained by any of the known methods. In the example given by him, the author uses the familiar method of M. A. Mostkov.

Card 1/1 1. Pipelines--Pressure 2. Air--Performance N. A. Kartvelishvili
3. Mathematics

GIGIBERIYA, G.Ya.

Steady-state flow of air and water in siphon. Trudy Inst.energ.
AN Gruz.SSR 16:183-192 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Fluid dynamics) (Siphons)

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Gigiberiya, Sh. S.: "Ways of improving the quality of the tea leaf in machine harvesting", Byulleten' Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-ta chaya i subtrop. kul'tur, 1948, No. 3, p. 95-101.

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(MIRA 18:2)

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GIDUV 6:343-348 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(AUDIOMETRY)

GIGINEYSHVILI, G.M., aspirant

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GIGINEYSHVILI, K.M., red.; GONIASHVILI, T.B., kand.nauk, red.;
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Gray karakul sheep Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1954. (Mic 55-3591)

Collation of the original, as determined from the film: 319 p.

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USSR/Farm Animals. Sheep and Goats.

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 78761.

Author : Giginayshvili, N. S.

Inst. :

Title : Results of Selection Work for the Creation of
New Hues of "Sur" Karakul Lambskin.

Orig Pub: Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1956, No 2,
13-17.

Abstract: In breeding for a series of years of colored Karakul sheep of the "kambar" type with selection of rams which possessed lambskins of heterogeneous color of the fibers in length (growing lighter toward the ends), with the use of related breeding, permitted the obtaining of Karakul sheep which gave lambs with new colorings of the skins. The greatest

Card : 1/2

GIGINEYSHVILI, N. S.

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40458.

Author : Gigineyshvili, N. S.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Hybridization in Karakul Breeding.

Orig Pub: Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1957, No 4,
14-20.

Abstract: In order to increase the vitality of the gray Karakul sheep, an experiment in hybridization was started in 1953 with Argali *Ovis ammon bochariensis* Nasonov. The aim of the experiment was to obtain hybrids with 1/8 of Argali blood and 7/8 of Karakul ewes' blood, uniting the valuable fur qualities of the gray Karakuls with an increased constitutional Argali toughness. The adult Argali males were hunted and

Card 1/3

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40458.

Abstract: shot, and their spermatoc cords were amputated and sent to the sovkhos Ak-Kapchigay (Uzbekistan), where the sperm was extracted for the artificial insemination of gray Karakul ewes. In all, during 1953 - 1956, 300 ewes were inseminated, of which 37 hybrids F₁ were born, including 6 stillborn ones; 9 died, 15 were sacrificed for research, and 7 remained alive. In 1955, 170 gray Karakul ewes and 22 black ones were inseminated by the young hybrid ram Kok-Kiyik. 100 ewes (62.1%) brought forth lambs. The offspring were obtained also from two hybrid ewes inseminated by the Karakul rams. Of 34 lambs F₁, 14 had gray coloration, 16 had black coloration, 3 were "guligaz" (mixture of white and gray hair), and one was of brown coloration. In F₂, from uniform (by color) mating, 22 black

Card 2/3

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ACCESSION NR: AR4008222

SOURCE: RZh. Geofizika, Abs. 118222

AUTHOR: Giginayshvili, V. M.

TITLE: Hailstorms in Armenia

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Zakavkazsk. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, vy*p. 11, 1963, 45-53

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, hailstorm, thunderstorm, hail, hailstorm chart, Armenian meteorology, Armenian hailstorm, mountain hailstorm

TRANSLATION: The orography of Armenia is conducive to hailstorm processes. Hailstorms occur most often in mountain and high-mountain regions. The greatest frequency of hailstorms in Armenia (14.6 days) occurs in the high-mountain region of Agarats (3228 m) and the regions of Kalinino and Shakhnazar (1500-1600 m) -- 7 days per year. 20-year observations were used to construct of hailstorm occurrence in Armenia. In order to determine the hailstorm trajectories, the author analyzed all of the observational material from 1950 to 1959. The orographic peculiarities of a particular location dictate the placing of trajectories in

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ACCESSION NR: AR4008222

individual groups. There are seven such groups. These hailstorm groups are interesting because on the territory assigned them, the hailstorms develop, attain their greatest intensity, and die out, rarely passing into a region belonging to another group. The hailstorm trajectories chiefly lie in a west-to-east direction and are of relatively short length. The greatest frequency of hailstorms is in the central and northwestern regions. The western and southwestern parts are subject to hailstorms whose foci are located on the territory of adjacent countries. The remaining regions are subject to hailstorms whose foci are located in the mountain ranges in the inner part of Armenia. N. Myachkova.

DATE ACQ: 09Dec63

SUB CODE: AS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

GIGINEYSHVILI, V.M.; AYVAZYAN, V.Ye.

Aerosynoptic conditions of the origin of hail phenomena in
Armenia. Trudy TbilNIGMI no.12:3-20 '63.

(MIRA 18:5)

GIGINEYSHVILI, V.M.

Appearance of local characteristics of circulation processes of the atmosphere under conditions of a mountainous relief for the purpose of forecasting heavy precipitation and the significant rain floods on the principal and mountain rivers of Georgia related to it. Trudy ZakNIGMI no.18:3-36 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

L 22007-66 E.L.(1)/FCC GW/JXT(CZ)
ACC NR: AT6006487

SOURCE CODE: UR/3061/65/000/018/0003/0036

AUTHOR: Gigineyshvili, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Evaluation of local characteristics of atmospheric circulation processes in mountainous regions as a means of forecasting heavy precipitation and floods in the mountain rivers of Georgia

SOURCE: Tiflis. Zakavkazskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 18(24), 1965. Voprosy gidrometeorologii (Problems in hydro-meteorology), 3-36

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, atmospheric precipitation, atmospheric circulation

ABSTRACT: The investigation analyzes the high altitude formation of a warm front over Western Georgia and its precipitation characteristics; the spring floods of the Chkherimela River resulting from melting snow; the effect of cyclonic occlusion processes over the Suramskiy Range and other mountainous regions of Georgia. Fundamental cold fronts and their effects on precipitation and river floods, and the effect

Card 1/2.

UDC: 551.51 : 551.509 : 551.48

L 29907-66

ACC NR: AT6006487

of the cold-front wave disturbances on the Georgian climate were also studied. The study shows that 1) the high-altitude warm front does not induce high precipitation unless it is followed by the fundamental cold front; 2) cyclone occlusion processes are responsible for high precipitation and floods of the mountain rivers; 3) the wind-type cold fronts formed in the coastal parts of Western Georgia usually bring heavy precipitation; 4) two main cold fronts passing over Western Georgia are responsible for heavy precipitation; and 5) cold-front wave disturbances induce heavy and unevenly distributed precipitation. Orig. art. has: 14 figures and 21 tables.

SUB CODE: Q4/ SUBM DATE: 22Jun65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

QIGITASHVILI, M.S.

Aspidium therapy of hymenolepiasis; preliminary report. Med. paras.

1 paras. bol. no.2:136-137 Ap-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii imeni prof.
S.S.Virsaladze Ministerstva sdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR (dir.
instituta O.M.Maruashvili)

(TAPEWORM INFECTION, therapy.

*Dryopteris filix-mas extracts)

(PLANTS,

*Dryopteris filix-mas extract, ther. of hymenolepiasis)

7. ATASHVILI, V. S.

ATASHVILI, V. S.: "Morphological and cytological changes in the blood in myelodysplasia." Georgian State Medical Institute, 1981. Medical Literature. Tbilisi State Medical Institute, 1981. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Science).

30: Endocrine System, 1981, 1982

GIGITASHVILI, M.S.

Geophagia in *ancylostomiasis*, Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 25 no.3:273
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(DIRT-EATING) (HOOKWORM DISEASE)

GIGITASHVILI, N.S.

Comparison of methods for treating teniasis. N.S. Gigitashvili.
Med. paras. i paras. bol. 27 no.2:218 Mr-Apr '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy
parazitologii imeni prof. Vissaladze.
(TAPEWORMS)

GORDADZE, G.N.; GIGITASHVILI, M.S.

Epileptoid seizures during hymenolepiasis induced by dwarf tapeworms.
Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.4:430-434 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy
parazitologii imeni S.S. Virsaladze Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
Gruzinskoy SSR (dir. instituta - prof. G.M. Maruashvili).
(TAPWORM INFECTION complications)
(EPILEPSY etiology)

GIGITASHVILI, M.S.; ZIRAKISHVILI, L.M.

Treatment of cases of ancylostomiasis with carbon tetrachloride through a duodenal tube. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.4:416-418 (MIRA 13:11)
Jl-Ag '60.

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni S.S. Vitskaladze Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR (dir. instituta I.I. Topuriya, sav. klinicheskim otdeleniyem T.K. Zhordaniya).
(HOOKWORM DISEASE) (CARBON TETRACHLORIDE)

GIGITASHVILI, M.S.; ABULADZE, T.Ye.; MDIVANI, I.M.

Four cases of fascioliasis in man treated with emetine and carbon tetrachloride. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.5:526-527
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny Gruzinskoy SSR imeni S.S. Virsaladze (dir. instituta I.I. Topuriya, rukovoditel' otdeleniya T.K. Zhordaniya).
(LIVER FLUKE) (EMETINE) (CARBON TETRACHLORIDE)

CHAYKINA, N.A.; ...; KALININ, L.M.; ...; KAYALINA,
L.A.; KAYALOVA, N.A.; KAYALOV, A.Ye.; KAYALOVA, M.A.; KAYALOVA, A.I.;
KAYALOV, I.Ya.; KAYALOV, N.A.; KAYALOV, N.I.; KAYALOV, N.A.;
KAYALOVA, I.G.; KAYALOVA, O.G.; KAYALOVA, A.A.; KAYALOV,
I.P.; KAYALOVA, I.I.; KAYALOV, G.V.; KAYALOV, M.S.; KAYALOV,
G.G.; KAYALOV, N.I.; KAYALOV, N.G.; KAYALOV, V.I.

Abstract. Zhurn. Mikrobiol., epide. i immu. 41 no.1:100-107
Apr 1962. (N. 1: 18:4)

1. Meditsinskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for
Kuznetsov). 2. Filialnaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Molodtsov
SSR i Vsesoyuznyy meditsinskiy institut imeni Pirogova (for
Borodavko). 3. Stavropol'skiy institut vostochnoy yevropey
(for Kuznetsov). 4. Kazanskaya oblastnaya bol'nitsa (for
Kuznetsov). 5. Dnepropetrovskiy meditsinskiy institut
(for Kuznetsov). 6. Tbilisskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa i mikrobi-
ologicheskaya stantsiya (for Kuznetsov, Babushkin).
7. Yemerkovskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Pirogova). 8. Turkmene-
skiy meditsinskiy institut (for Kuznetsov, Borodavko). 9. Gor'-
kovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i Gor'kovskaya
rayonnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (for Kuznetsov,
Babushkin). 10. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i
troficheskoy meditsiny imeni Vissotskogo Ministerstva zdravooku-
paniya Gruzinskoy SSR (for Kuznetsov, Matabeli, Gidzhishvili,
Vachnadze). 11. Kazanskaya institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachev
(for Kuznetsov).

GIGGLOV, M. G.

Gigglov, M. G.: "Comparative evaluation of the surgical treatment methods of Echinococcus," (Report, Trudy III Zakavkazsk. s"yezda khirurgov, Yerevan, 194^o (on cover: 1949), p. 270-278

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GIGOROVICI, R.; CROITORU, N.; DEVENYI, A.

Structure and electric conductivity of the silver thin layers.
Studii cerc fiz 11 no.4:897-920 '60. (EEAI 10:8)

1. Institutul de fizica, Bucuresti.
(Electric conductivity) (Thin films) (Silver)

ORLOVA, T.Yu.; GIGOR'YEV, A.I.; NOVOSELOVA, A.V.

Aluminum alkoxycetates. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.5:633-637
My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,
khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

Gigov, A.
HUNGARIA/Zooparasitology - General Problems.

G-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24315

Author : Gigov, A.

Inst : -

Title : Parasitic Protozoa in the Human Oral Cavity.

Orig Pub : Stomatologiya (Bulg.), 1956, No 6, 375-377

Abstract : No abstract.

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in Bulgaria (Bul))

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Toxoplasmosis in domestic animals in Bulgaria. Izv. Mikrob. inst.,
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(TOXOPLASMOSIS

in domestic animals, statist. in Bulgaria)

(ANIMALS, dis.

toxoplasmosis in domestic animals, statist. in Bulgaria)

GIGOV, A.

CHIEF : TIGRE
 CHIEF : International. Scientific Institute. Plavitska

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100-100000 : Diseases, and complement-fixation reaction to
100-100000 : complement was positive in 37 patients and
100-100000 : in 11 controls. Out of 16 cases in
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100-100000 : test was positive in 11. Positive allergic reac-
100-100000 : tions were noted in 5 cases of cattle (out of
100-100000 : 11), 4 cases (out of 11), 1 sheep (out of 12).

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